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International Court of Arbitral Justice, with fifteen judges:

That no nation, large or small, may have the slightest advantage over any other nation, every decision must have the assent of a representative of the largest nations, a representative of the smallest nations, and a representative of the intermediate nations.

First. Divide the participating nations into three groups, putting the largest nations in one group, the smallest in another, and the intermediate ones in a third. Give each group one third of the whole number of nations. (See Note A.)

Second. Provide that each group shall select one-third of the judges, and that every decision shall require the assent of one (or more) of the judges chosen by each group. (See Note B.)

NOTE A. Of course the number of judges and the number of groups may be made different, so long as the principles of absolute equality and of requiring an assent from one (or more) of the judges chosen by each group are adhered to.

NOTE B. The selections in each group may be by agreement, or by a convention of delegates, or by a lot from a list of nominees, or by a system of sub-groups, or otherwise.

NOTE C. If a commission of three judges is to be chosen to sit between sessions, it should include one from each group.

What the Peace Organizations Are Doing.

The Kansas Peace Society, with headquarters at Wichita, is planning to celebrate the eighteenth of May this year with a two-days' meeting, at which the principal speakers will probably be Charles M. Sheldon and William Allen White, both of Topeka. With two such men as these, known and honored everywhere, the Wichita pacifists ought to be able to fill the biggest hall in the city, and to add several hundred members to their peace society.

The seventh British National Peace Congress will be held in Edinburgh June 13 to 15 this summer.

The International Arbitration League of Great Britain has issued a pamphlet signed by forty-two out of the forty-six Labor Members of Parliament, by all the members of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions, and by hundreds of working class leaders, in all nine hundred and sixty-eight. The manifesto warns the working classes that at a time when Continental workers are crying out against the evils of conscription, a military clique in England is engaged in a well-organized conspiracy against their liberties. Compulsory service in any form is pronounced bad, as unnecessary for home defense, and as involving an addition of many millions a year to the already crushing burden of armaments, and so a serious menace to democratic progress.

The Council of the Interparliamentary Union will hold its spring meeting at Brussels on the 8th of this April. The Council is composed of two members from each country. The next conference of the Union will be held at Rome beginning on October 24.

Brevities.

. . . The Pan-American Arbitration Treaty, a convention providing for the submission of pecuniary claims to arbitration, signed on August 11, 1910, at the Fourth

Pan-American Congress, has been ratified by the United States.

. . . Oscar T. Crosby, president of the World Federation League, a section of the New York Peace Society, gave a dinner in Washington recently to thirty-five members of Congress, Senators and Representatives, to discuss practical legislation to advance the cause of peace. Among the speakers, besides members of Congress, were the Ambassadors from France and The Netherlands. The special topic considered was the work of the Peace Commission authorized by Congress last spring, but not yet appointed by President Taft. Mr. Crosby, in an interesting address, set forth the plan of work formulated by the League for the work of the Commission when appointed. The League is proposing, if possible, to send some representative abroad to assist in getting some of the leading powers to appoint similar commissions.

. . . The following resolution was adopted by the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal Ministerial Association on February 27:

"Whereas, We are deeply interested in the world peace movement; and,

"Whereas, We believe that the neutralization of the Panama Canal would greatly promote this cause, and at the same time would preserve to the United States the entire control of the canal, and secure to her the profits arising from its use; therefore

"We hereby memorialize the President, the State Department and Congress to take immediate action to secure the complete and permanent neutralization of the canal by the consent and coöperation of the civilized nations of the world. And we protest against the fortification of the canal, and request Congress to withhold appropriations for that purpose, until every effort to secure neutralization shall be shown to be futile.

"We earnestly hope that this great triumph of engineering skill, the greatest conquest over nature's obstacles ever undertaken by any national government, may stand as an invitation to peace, not a challenge to war; that it may be another link in the chain that should bind all the nations of the earth in one great brotherhood."

. . . Count Leo Tolstoy, Jr., who is now in this country, is deeply interested in the cause of peace, but in a more immediately practical way than was his distinguished father. He is desirous of bringing about an agreement between the United States, England, Germany, France and Russia, so as to eliminate any possibility of war. He has had an interview on the subject with Mr. Carnegie, and during his three-months' stay he will take advantage of every opportunity to promote interest in it. We shall all be immensely grateful to the Count if he can put forward some plan for the proposed agreement that will work.

. . . The British naval estimates for 1911-12, submitted to the House of Commons last month, amount to \$220,000,000, \$20,000,000 more than last year, as those of last year were \$20,000,000 more than those of the preceding year. Five new Dreadnaughts are to be laid down this year as last. Seventy-five millions of dollars of the estimates are for new constructions.

. . . A treaty of arbitration between Italy and Norway was signed on the 6th of December, 1910. On the 25th of January this year the treaty of arbitration between Italy and Russia, signed on the 27th of November last, was ratified by exchange of notes at St. Petersburg.